Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, January 20, 1819.

Volume 30) (Number 1494.

In the Court of the Recorder of Bombay.

IN EQUITY.

HENRY NORMAN and JAMES NORMAN,

BY THEIR NEXT FRIEND

JAMES GAYTHORNE REMINGTON,

AGAINST

Bartholomew Razer.

PURSUANT to a Decretal order made in the above cause, bearing date, the tenth day of November 1817, the following Premises will be exposed for Sale, by Public Auction, in one Lot, to the highest Bidder at the Masters Chambers in Rampart Row on Thursday, the Twelfth day of February next, at one o'Clock in the afternoon.

Two Dwelling Houses, adjoining each other, situate in Military Square, within the Town walls of Bombay, formerly the property of Mrs. Mary Rutterfield deceased, containing one hundred and fifty square yards, or thereabouts.

The Situation of the Premises have the advantage of being open on the side fronting Military Square, and also on the side fronting Rutterfield Lane, and the ground is a quadrangle, of a tolerably regular figure.

The Conditions of sale may be seen by applying at my Office any hour between ten and four o'Clock during the seven days preceding the sale, and the premises may be viewed at any time on application as above,

EDWARD WM. HUNT.
Master in Equity.

Bombay, 20th January, 1819.

નદેર•ખબર*

રીકાડરની•કોરટમાં*

ઇકોટીમાં•હેનરી•નારમેન•અને•

જમશ•નારમેન•તેનો•વકીલ છે•

જમીશ•ગેશારન•રેમીનટન* અ

ને•તેનીશામબે•દાવાદાર•બરશાલ

માં•રેજર*તેબાબે•કોરટમાં•ડીક

રી•પશાર•થાઇછે•તારીખ ૧૦ મી

નવમબર* ૧૮૧૭ અંગરેજી

ધર. ૨ લીલાંઉમાં•વેસકાનાંછે*

•તેબેકુ•ધરોનો•ઇક•લાટ•ક

રીને•ઇકઠં•જ•વેયશ•વારતે•જે કો

ઇ•કીમત•વધારીને•લેશે•તેને•

આપશે* અને•ઇલીલાંઉથા

શે•મીશતર•હંટની•આકીશમાં•ત

રશપતવારનેદીને•તા૦ ૧૨ મી•

ફેબુરવારી•આવતીઇ•બારઉપર•

ઇક•કલાકને•અમલે*અને•મીલી

ટારી•ઇશકોઇરની•ઇશતરીટમાં•

ઇબેકુ•ધરો•ઇકઠાંછે*અને•ઇ•બે

કુધરો•અશલ•મરતાર•મીશતરી

શ•મેરી•રટફીલનાં•કુતાં*અને•ઇ•

બેકુધરોની•જગો• ૨૫૦ વાર•

ઇશકોઇરછે*અને•ઇધરો•શારી•

ખુલી•જગોમાંછે*અને•ઇ•ધરો•બે

તરફથી•ખુલાંછે*ઇકતરફ•મીલી

ટારી•ઇશકોઇરમાં*અને•ઇકતર

ફ•રટરફીલની•ગલીમાં•ખુલ્લુછે*

જેહેને•ઇ•ધરો•લેવાની•ખાહેશ•હો

ઇતે•લીલાંઉ•થાવાથી•દીન• ૭ અ

ગાઉ•મીશતર•હંટની•આકીશમાં

આવીને•શરવે•લીલાંઉનાં•કકડીશ

નથી•વાકેફથાઇ*કલાક ૧૦ ને•

અમલથીતે•કલાક ૪ નાં•અમલ

કરી•જેવારે•ગમેતારે*અગર•કો

ઇને•ઇધરો•જોવાની•ખાહેશ•હોઇ

તો•ઉપર•કહેલી•આકીશમાંથી•ર

જલદતે•જોઇ* તા૦ ૨૦ મી•

જાનીવારી•શને ૧૮૧૯ અંગરેજી

ધડવરડ•ઉલીઅમ•હંટ•

મારશતર•ઇકોટીનો

Messrs. Norris and Co.

WILL receive tenders for Bills of Exchange to be drawn upon Messrs. CROPPER, BENSON & CO. of Liverpool, the Consignees of the *Triumph* and *Eclipse*, at 60 Days, 90 Days or six Months sights until the first of March next.

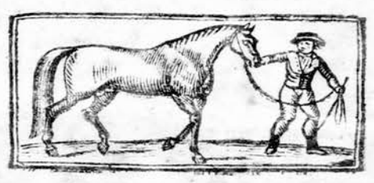
Bombay, 19th January, 1819.

A CARD.

MR. ARRATOON APCAR, begs to inform the Public in General, that he has admitted his Brother Mr. GREGORY APCAR, into his Mercantile, and Agency Establishment, and that business will hence forward be carried on under the Firm of

ARRATOON
and
Gregory Apcar.

Bombay, 1st January, 1819.



STRAYED into Mr. CRAWFORD'S Compound at Omercarry on Monday night last, a *Grey Poney* with Saddle and Bridle, whoever has lost the said Poney, may have it restored to them on applying to Mr. C. in the Fort.

Bombay, 20th January, 1819.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT Mr. DAVID PUGH and Mr. CHRISTOPHER BREITHAUPT, having retired from business, their Interest in the concerns of PARRY PUGH and BREITHAUPT, ceased on the 31st ultimo; and that Mr. THOMAS PARRY has admitted Mr. JOHN WILLIAM DARE, a partner in his Establishment, which will from this date be conducted under the Firm of PARRY and DARE.

Madras, January 1st 1819.

For Sale.

AN ASTROLOBE remarkably finely engraved on the solid metal, which is supposed to be a rare thing in this Island. The person who has the knowledge of its operation will know the worth of its marvellous workmanship; As it has been very artfully made by a most famous Astrologer ABDULL ALLI of Esphahan in Persia. Please to apply at the GAZETTE OFFICE.

Bombay, 20th January, 1819.

A CARD.

THE GAZETTE OFFICE ALMANAC, and MEMORANDUM BOOKS for 1819 are ready for delivery, as also a Sheet Almanac, price one Rupee Each.

Bombay, 13th January 1819.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 20th January 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29TH DECEMBER, 1818.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to discontinue from the end of January the grant of reward to the bringers of recruits sanctioned by the General Orders of the 6th of February last.

Bombay Castle, 31st December 1818.

Lieutenant Say, of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Linguist in the Hindoostanee Language to that Battalion from 9th Instant.

The Provisional Brigade Major in Guzerat as directed to act in that province in the Camp Equipage branch of the Quarter Master General's Department, and is allowed until further Orders, Rupees Seventy five per month, to defray all expence of Purvee and stationary.

Bombay Castle, 2d January 1819.

Lieutenant Clubes, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, is placed at the disposal of the Commissioner in the Deckan,

With reference to the General Order of the 7th ultimo, the following Subedars are appointed to the situation of Subedar Major in their respective corps.

Names.	Corps.	Date of Appt.
Meerza Nuzef Ally Beg.	2d Regt. Light Cavalry.	27th Nov. 1818.
Moorad Cawn,	1st Bat. 1st or gr. Rt.	do. do. do.
Ibraim Cawn,	1st do. 2d Regt.	do. do. do.
Purrusram Sing,	1st do. 3d do.	do. do. do.
Hurry Sing,	2d do. 3d do.	do. do. do.
Shaik Peer Mahd,	1st do. 4th do.	do. do. do.
Nathoo Ram,	2d do. 4th do.	do. do. do.
Sumdoola Cawn,	1st do. 6th do.	do. do. do.
Shaik Hussan,	2d do. 6th do.	do. do. do.
Jorawan Sing,	1st do. 7th do.	do. do. do.
Shaik Narmoor,	1st do. 8th do.	do. do. do.
Ramjee Esojee,	1st do. 9th do.	do. do. do.
Shaik Peer Mahd,	2d do. 9th do.	do. do. do.
Coostunjee,	2d do. 10th do.	do. do. do.
Shaik Nathoo,	1st or M. 11th do.	do. do. do.
Hassajee Dawoodjee,	Corps of Pioners.	do. do. do.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Brigadier General Smith's appointment of Invalid Havaldar Gowrojee Damajee to be Commandant of the Fort of Koaree, from the 11th of November last, with the local Rank and Pay of Jemadar.

Bombay Castle, 4th January 1819.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to England on sick certificate to Lieut. Colonel Henry Boome of the 1st Bat. 8th Regt. N. I. for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Brevet Capt. and Lieut. Wm. Ogilvie to be Aid-de-camp to Major General Richard Cooke from the date of the departure of the Hon'ble Company's Extra Ship Fairlie.

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1819.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Duncan Shaw, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry to the Charge to the Barona Residency Guard during the absence of Lieut. Inglis on other duty.

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1819.

The following Staff appointments have been made to the force to be employed under the commands of Major General Sir William Grant Keir, viz.

Captain F. G. Stannus of the European Regiment to be Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain J. G. Hutchinson of the 10th Regt. N. I. to be Interpreter to Major General Sir William Grant Keir.

Captain Dickinson to the Engineer Department.

Assistant Surgeon McNeil is attached to the Medical branch of the force.

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1819.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to express his approbation of the able manner in which Lieutenant Colonel the Hon'ble L. Stanhope carried into effect on the 10th ultimo, an attack on a body of Coolies who had long been the terror of the Zillahs north of the Myhee and those of His Highness the Guicawar, and who had taken post in Lohar.

After a secret night march from Ahmedabad of twenty four miles the Honorable Colonel succeeded completely in surprizing the Banditti, and by the conduct and spirit of the officers and troops engaged on the occasion, completely routed them: one of their chiefs is killed, the others have suffered severely and their loss has been so great, that it is trusted they will not again disturb the peace and tranquillity of the country.

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1819.

The following appointment is ordered to take place. Captain Stephen Whitehill, of the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment N. I. to be Brigade Major at Poona, vice Staunton appointed to the command of the Garrison of Ahmednuggur as appears by the orders of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council under date the 5th Ultimo.—Date of appointment 1st January 1819.

Bombay Castle, 8th January 1819.

Major General Richard Cooke is appointed to the command of the Province of Guzerat, vacated by the return to England of Major General Lawrence.

Bombay Castle, 9th January 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Thomas G. Stewart of the 7th Regiment N. I. to be Assistant Quarter Master General to the Force under the Command of Major General Sir William Grant Keir K. M. T.

Brevet Captain David Wilson, assistant Commissary General, will proceed in charge of the Commissariate Department.

Bombay Castle, 9th January 1819.

Captain Edmund Hardy of the Battalion of Artillery is appointed Military Secretary, and Lieutenant Thomas M. Bailie of the 2d Regiment N. I. Aid-de-Camp to Major General John Bailie, Commanding officer of the Forces.

Bombay Castle, 13th January 1819.

Lieutenant Colonel C. B. Burr is appointment to succeed the late Lieutenant Colonel Boye as Commandant at Tannah.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM.
Acting Chief Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

WILLIAM NEWNHAM, to be Acting Chief Secretary to the Government.

James Bruce Simson, to be Acting Secretary to Government in the Public, Revenue and Judicial Departments &c.

Richard Torin, to be Acting Clerk to the Court of Petty Sessions.

BENGAL.

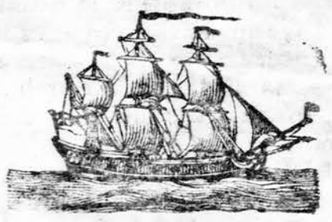
General Orders, by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 17, 1818.

The Honorable the Court of Directors having been pleased to Authorize the Establishment of a small Corps of European Engineer Soldiers for the Service of this Presidency, and a detail of Non-Commissioned Officers and privates of that description having arrived by the

Passage to England

And some Freight disposable
ON THE FINE FAST SAILING
SHIP



Triumph,
BURTHEN 550 TONS,
Commanded by
Captain Street,

THE above Vessel is expected to arrive here from Calcutta in all this month. She has very superior accommodations for Passengers, and will Sail with Cottons of the new crop, on or before the 25th March next. For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. NORRIS and CO.

Bombay, 13th January, 1819.

Passage to England

ON THE FINE FAST SAILING
SHIP

Eclipse,
BURTHEN 500 TONS,
Commanded by
Captain Cogil,

THE above Vessel is expected to arrive here during the present month, she has fine accommodations for Passengers, and will Sail with Cottons of the new crop, on or before the 31st March. For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. NORRIS and CO.

Bombay, 13th January, 1819.

Ships of the present season, they have been admitted on the Establishment accordingly, on the same footing in regard to Pay and Clothing as the European Artillery Branch of service, in conformity with the orders of the Honorable Court of Directors.

The 2d Corporals to be classed as Bombardiers.
The privates and Buglers as Gunners.

H. WORSLEY, Lieut. Col.
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—January 13th Major H. W. Sealy, Artillery, from Baroda.

16th Lieut. N. B. Forster, 2d 10th Regiment N. I.

Ditto Lieut. T. Taylor, H. M. 89th Regt. from Tannah.

18th Ensign J. Jopp, Engineers from Deckan.

Ditto Lieut. J. L. Mathews, 2d Bat. 3d Regt. from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.—January 13th Lieut. and Adjutant George Moore, 1st Bat. 9th Regt. to Southern Koncan.

18th Captain S. Whitehill, 1st Bat. 7th. Regt. to Deckan.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
and
NAVAL REPORT.
BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—January 15th The H. C. Cruizer Thetis, Lieutenant T. Tanner, from Porebunder, left 13th January.

17th Ship Bannerman, Captain G. Ross, from China, and Manilla, 21st November.

18th The H. C. Cruizer Aurora, Lieutenant C. J. Maillard, from Bushire 8th, and Muscat, 11th January.

Passenger per Bannerman.

Mrs. Ross.

DEPARTURES.—January 11th The H. C. Cruizer Sylph, Lieutenant John Stout, to the Malabar Coast, with the after packet.

15th American Brig Nancy Ann, Commander John B. Osgood, to Salem.

Ditto His M. S. Conway, Edward Barnard, Esq. Captain, to the Persian Gulph.

16th Armed Paumar Bhowaney, Syrang Shaik Dawood, to Malwan,

17th Ship Flora, Captain G. Young, to Bengal.

Passengers by Conway.

Captain Taylor, Resident at Bussorah, Doctor Harrison, Mr. Huttly, H. C. Marine.

Passengers by Flora.

Revd. C. C. Aratoon, Mrs. Aratoon, and two Children, Mrs. Jones.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Mulgrave Castle, Captain Ralph, for London.

Ship Sophia, Captain Edwin, for Bussorah.

Fazelfarim, Captain Keys, for ditto.

Francis Warden, Capt. Stutely, for

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—December 25th H. C. Sloop Bacchus, Captain J. P. Parkin, from Penang, 6th Dec.

26. French Ship La Felecie, Captain C. Bandin, from Havre de Grace 16th May, Lisbon, Mauritius, and Bombay, 5th Nov.

Brig John Shore, Captain John Russell, from Trincomali 8th Dec.

Ship Wellington, Captain George Maxwell, from Gibralter, 20th August, and Cape of Good Hope 29th Oct.

PASSENGERS PER WELLINGTON.
From the Cape.

Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Frith, Mr. Hutchinson, Captain Frith, and Mr. Portescue.

DEPARTURE.—December 20 Ship Stentor, Captain T. Harris, for Liverpool.

Brig Salamanca, Captain C. East, for Madras.

21—Ship Sovereign, Captain R. J. Barton, to complete for London.

Ship Asia Felix, Moosajee Colla, for Bombay.

Ship Triumph, Captain T. G. Street, for Bombay.

Ship General Brown, Captain E. Bingham, for Gibraltar, via Coromandel Coast.

22. Ship Marshall Wellington, Captain A. Gordon, for Greenock.

American Brig Indus, Captain J. Wells, for Boston.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS.
ON THE 26TH INSTANT.

Diamond Harbour.

Remain,—The David Scott, Cambridge, Spanish Ship St. Julian, Portuguese Ship Eneas, and the Sovereign, outward bound, also the Harelston, destined for Malacca and China, to sail in 3 or 4 days.

Passed down,—The Marshall Wellington, Triumph, and American Brig Indus.

Kedgeree.

Remain,—The General Brown, outward bound.
Passed down,—The James Sibbald, Asia Felix and Fatty Salem.

New Anchorage.

Remain,—The H. C. Ships Phœnis and Astell.

Saugur.

Remain,—H. M. Ship Topaze, H. M. Sloop Bacchus, the Exmouth, Coldstream, and Portuguese Ships Asia Grande and Marquez de Anjenja.

Passed down,—The H. C. Extra Ship Lord Keith.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.—On the 18th January, Mrs. Charlotte Selby Robertson, wife of Captain Robert Robertson, Town Adjuttant of Bombay.

In the Field at Rutlaum on the 21 instant, Meer Kehmauloodien Hussain Khan, *Bekaudar*, Commanding the Guicawar Troops in Malwa, serving with General Sir John Malcolm's Division.

This Sirdar has on many occasions brought himself to the Notice of the British Government, more particularly in his Capacity of Envoy from the Guicawar Raja when charged with the negociations terminating in the present alliance with that Prince, and the distinguished Gallantry he displayed during the operations at Kurree and Baroda in 1802. His mortal Career has ceased in the exercise of a responsible Command for which he was selected by His late Highness Futteh Sing Guicawar, on account of his professional Ability and the Confidence justly reposed in his devotion to the views of the allied Powers, then about to engage in Military operations of importance. Meer Kehmauloodien was brought up at an early age under the friendly observation of the late Sir Charles Ware Malet, *Baronet*, at that period Resident at Poona, and profiting by the example of that excellent Character, he was familiar with the habits, feelings and sentiments of a polished Gentleman and blended them with the dignified reserve, which in India peculiarly attaches to Sirdars of Rank and family. Mild and unobtrusive in his manners, a sincere and constant friend, and relenting in his resentments, these eminent qualities were embellished by every attribute of a genuine Soldier. The accounts of the death of this Sirdar have been received by his own Government with the deepest Sorrow, in the conviction that the loss sustained cannot easily be repaired, but it speaks highly to the Character of Meer Kehmauloodien that all Classes at Baroda have testified their respect by external Marks of mournful attention, and the British authorities on this side of India join in a tribute of regret at his untimely end.

BENGAL

MARIAGES.—Cawnpore, on the 12 inst. by the Revd J. P. Hastings, Captain James Ferris, of Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, Commissariat, & third son of the late Revd. Thomas Ferris, D. D. Dean of Battle, in Sussex, to Miss Caroline Barbara Neate, third daughter of the late Major Richard Neate, H. M. 57th Regiment of the foot.

On Saturday the 26th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Thomas Thomason, John Hadley D'Oyly, Esq. of the Honourable Company's Civil Service, to Miss Charlotte Thompson.

On Saturday, the 19th inst. at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. H. Shepherd, Daniel Elliott, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to Miss Georgiana Russell, 2d daughter of Lieutenant General George Russell, of this Establishment.

At Bnaugulpore, William, Lowther, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Caroline F. Becher.

BIRTHS.

At Pertaubghur, on the 1st November last, the Lady of Lieut. James Read, of the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

At Cuttack, on the 21st instant, the Lady of Lieut. Geo. G. Denniss, of Artillery, of a Daughter.

On the River, on the 15th instant, Mrs. John Clark of a Son.

At the house of S. Swinton, Esq. Chowringhee, on the 14th instant, the Lady of Capt. T. F. Hutchinson, 5th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

On the 15th inst. Mr. J. Thompson, of a Son.

On the 5th instant, Mrs. W. Smith, of a Son.

On the 17th inst. the Wife of Mr. T. Steers, Assistant in the Native Hospital, of a Daughter.

On the 22d instant, Mrs. Thomas Gregory, of a Son.

On the morning of the 15th inst. Mrs. E. Passman, of a Son.

At Quiton, the Lady of Colonel Sewell, of a Son.

At Almorah, on the 29th Nov. last, the Lady of Capt. F. U. Gladwin, of the 13th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

On the 1st ult. at Babye, near Hoshongabad, the Lady of Lieut. Thos. Ward, 2d Batt. 2d Regiment, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At one o'clock, on Wednesday, the 23d inst. Mr. Thomas Smith, aged 50 years; sincerely regretted.

In Fort William, at the house of Capt. Dawes, Barrack Master, on the 18th instant, Ensign W. C. Jones, of the Engineers, an officer of the most promising abilities, whose untimely demise is much regretted by his brother officers, and those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Berhampore, on the 13th instant, after a short but severe illness, Mr. A. G. Chapel, Merchant, aged 22 years.

On the 13th instant, Harriet Matilda Bush, Infant daughter of Capt. Bush, H. M. 21st Light Dragoons—aged 10 months.

On Friday last, 18th instant, after a short but painful illness, Mr. Albert D'Mello—aged 64 years; sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

On Friday, the 18th Dec. Mr. Joseph Hyppolite, senior.

At Tipperah, on the 13th instant, John Pinto, the Son of Mr. Alexander Pinto—aged 18 years, 11 months, and 16 days.

At Meerut on the 2d instant, Susannah, the infant daughter of Lieut. Matheson, of the Bengal Artillery—aged 14 months and 10 days.

Major William Midwinter, of the 2d Batt. 1st Regt. Nat. Inf.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE— On Monday, the 21st ultimo, at St. Mary's Church, by the Reverend Mr. Keating, John D'Urilla, Esq. to Miss Helen Frances Birtles.

BIRTH — At Ellore, on the 20th ultimo, the Lady of Captain C. De Carteret, 6th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

DEATHS— On the evening of the 27th ultimo, under a fit of severe illness, which he bore for many days, with manly fortitude and resignation, Mr. David Timasfield, aged 51 years—he was employed for upwards of 29 years in the Medical Store Department at the Presidency—his loss is severely felt by his disconsolate Widow and five grown Children, with numerous Friends and acquaintances.

At Jaulnah, on the 12th Dec. an untimely victim to the Jungle Fever, John Charles Bole, Esq. aged 21.

EUROPE DEATHS.

At Perth, on the 23d of August, George Keir Esq. M. D. formerly of the Medical Establishment of this Presidency, his death was caused by Paralysis, and though the best medical aid was promptly, administered, he fell a martyr to the disease. During his residence in Bombay, he was no less remarkable for his integrity, than for the gratuitous exercise of his medical skill, whenever called for, the writer of this article had the happiness to call him friend for a period of 22 years and these few lines are offered as an affectionate tribute to departed worth.

We are sorry to announce the death, at the advanced age of 86, of the justly celebrated and truly venerable Warren Hastings, Esq.

At St. Germains, on the 25th August Madame, the Princess of Montomorenci, at the advanced age of 85 years.

HORAE FALCONERIA.

CABLES, Falconer says, all ships ought to be furnished with at least three good cables the *sheet* cable and the two *bowers* best and small, but Dr. Burney says the chief cable, or cable of the sheet anchor, and the two bowers, being a common cable & a smaller one.

Under this head Falconer, has given some excellent axioms with respect, to the strength of cables and the riding of ships, but so much at variance, with what Dr. Burney has said on this subject under the head of anchor, that wonder is excited on finding two such different opinions in the same book.

TO CALK or CAULK, (probably, from *Calage, French*, hemp. Calkers Dr. Burney, observes are first mentioned in the reign of Charles the first, as employed in our Dock-Yards.

CALFAT, to Caulk. Calfattee, the Caulker. Are the terms used all over India as well as among all the southern nations of Europe, and we are rather inclined to put it down as an Indian word as no such word as *Calage* occurs in any French work that we have consulted, we shall have occasion to notice several other Indian words as we proceed, all tending to prove that even in maritime affairs we are comparatively a new people.

CAPSTAN, from *Caput*, the head, the same as Captain. Dr. Burney has given an excellent description of this useful machine and mentions that the Capstan, appears to have been first used in Queen Elizabeth's reign.

THE CAPSTAN, however appears to us to be of Chinese origin & its name a Corruption of Cow, PONE, from Cow to weigh the anchor, and Pone the power, Cow Pone is in fact the name of their windlasses and also of the upright Crab used only in the grain and salt barges for the purpose of warping, the description of this was most likely brought to Europe by Marco Paulo and it is often mentioned in the early voyages of the Portuguese.

Quere, is not the French Capon the cat, to cat the anchor from the same root.

CARTRIDGE. We must here take notice of a new Cartridge which we are convinced, only wants an introduction to bring it generally into use, it is said to have been used by the Americans, with much success as it enabled them to fire three times to our once, as spunging the guns, is unnecessary; it is merely putting the powder into a case of thin lead a very little thicker them the common Tea lead, which the pricker can easily penetrate. The advantages gained if this method should be adopted, are incalculable, particularly in small vessels, the whole of whose ammunition might be made up on shore, and receptacles might be made on board, to hold the Cartridges, (without requiring the aid of barrels) very low down in the run; to avoid the possibility of accidents.

In making these remarks we have been induced to digress from our original intention, (which was only to point out the perfections and faults of the work before us) for the purpose of noticing, any new invention or improvement connected with maritime researches.

Register of the Thermometer at Poonah, and for a few days in the Concan, and Bombay, for December 1818.

Date.	6 A. M.	Noon.	6 P. M.	REMARKS.	
1	56	81	74	Cloudy,	Poonah.
2	57	76	75	Do.	
3	68	86	81	Do.	
4	76	84	81	Do. rain at night	
5	74	80	75	Cloudy,	
6	64	87	87	Fair,	
7	63	84	81	Do.	
8	64	89	74	Cloudy.	
9	65	88	74	Do. showers of rain,	
10	70	84	78	Do. heavy squall & rain—Carlee,	
11	74	89	80	Fair,—Concan,	
12	79	91	80	Do.	Bombay.
13	79	99	84	Do.	
14	80	91	86	Do.	
15	76	91	78	Do.	
16	70	89	78	Do.	Concan.
17	70	85	77	Do.	
18	66	75	75	Do. on the Ghauts,	
19	60	77	76	Do. Carlee,	
20	54	76	76	Do. Worgaum,	
21	66	78	76	Do. Panowry,	
22	70	84	80	Do.	
23	69	81	79	Do.	
24	69	82	78	Do.	
25	66	81	79	Do.	
26	61	76	77	Do.	
27	60	78	73	Do.	Poonah.
28	63	78	72	Do.	
29	58	76	72	Do.	
30	58	78	73	Do.	
31	58	77	72	Do.	

NAUTICAL NOTICE.

The Triumph and Eclipse Free Traders, may be expected here from Bengal, about the end of this month, as may the Edmonstone, Capt. Laird, and the Lord Castlereagh, and Asia Felix, Grabs, from the same place.

The Harleston, Capt. Nicholls, sailed from Bengal for China, on the 17th December.

A Chulia vessel has been lately burnt, off Calcutta.

The Mulgrave Castle, Free Trader, will be the next ship for England, & will take her departure about the commencement of next month.

The Magicienne frigate, proceeds from the Isle of Franee, direct to England.

The Bannerman from Manilla, the 21st Nov. arrived on Sunday last, the Birambore, and Glenelg of this port, remained there, also, Three Free Traders, and several American, and French Ships.

On the evening of the 13th inst. the Thetis fell in with the H. C. cruisers Prince of Wales and Ariel, with their convoy, within 30 miles of Porebunder; and on Thursday last off Diu she spoke the Ship Alexander from Calcutta bound to Bussurah.

The Honorable Company's Cruizer Aurora, arrived on Monday morning, in 10 days from Bushire, with an overland dispatch, bringing down our European news, to 4th September, & the Continentals to the 11th.

The Aurora, ran from Bushire to Muscat in 88 hours.

It appear that the Jemima had sprung a leak off Scilly, and had been obliged to return to Portsmouth, whence she finally sailed on the 20th August, she is however allowing this to be the case long overdue, and it will be recollected that a Ship arrived here last year on the 21st of January who left England on the 1st October.

The Albinia had arrived in England, and the Asia Greig was about to return to Bombay, these are the only articles of shipping intelligence we have been able to glean.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Sui roxu, is in the same predicament Amicus and the Observer has desired us say, that the present juncture is unfavorable to snch productions.

The Gazette

WEDNESDAY, 20th JANUARY, 1819.

By the arrival of the Aurora, from Bushire we have by the kindness and attention of a frieud been put into possession of a file of Frankfort Journals, bringing down the English news to the 4th of Sept. by them we find that the Queen continued so seriously indisposed as to leave bnt little hope of her recovery; the Priuce Regent had been unceasing in his attention.

Much commotion had taken place at Manchester, amongst the weavers and cotton spinners but their plans had been disconcerted by the vigilance of the magistrates, they even sent two delegates to London with the pompous title of *Secretarys to the general union of arts & manufactures*, their ostensible mission was to raise a fund for those workmen out of employ, but the real object was to engage the demagogue party in their cause, and Orators Hunt, Watson, Preston, and others held a public meeting in order to produce a general association, but they failed in attracting many to

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their banners and received but little support.

The Funds continued to fluctuate during the month of August, on the 18th, they were at 76, and report says that large purchases were made by the contractors, to the French loan. A good deal of discussion and consequent interest, has been called forth by the publication of Bertrand's letters to Sir Hudson Lowe, concerning the dismission of Doctor OMeara, from St. Helena. The old report respecting Lord Melville's appointment to succeed the Marquis of Hastings, has been revived, to which is added that Mr. Canning has made many vain attempts to secure it for the Earl of Morley. The Spanish squadron still continues to rot in the harbour of Cadiz and purpose remaining until their relations with North America, are amicably arranged. The meeting of the sovereigns at Aix la Chapelle have afforded the Editors of the London Papers, ample food for discussion, & the Courier of the 10th August has some very serious reflexions concerning it, & whilst some of the antiministerial papers calculate on a rupture between so many different interests, the Courier observes that the five great powers of Europe decree peace those of the second or lower ranks can cause them no inquietude; we agree very fully with the latter writer, but as there is still an if, in the case, and the matters to be discussed not generally known, it is of course uncertain, how their deliberations may end. Amongst the arrivals at Paris, we notice Mr. Perry, the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Another insurrection had arisen among the students at Gottingen, which had proceeded to such length that the Military were called in to quell it, the Prince Regent has in consequence issued an ordinance to his Hanoverian subjects, expressive of his high displeasure at the conduct of some students belonging to Hanover and depriving those concerned in the commotion, and those engaged in future tumults, of certain rights; and immunities in Hanover,

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The Cholera has again evinced itself in Bombay, and we are concerned to state a great many fatal cases have occurred, the small Pox has also shewn itself and in one family three persons have fallen victims to it. This will we trust, bring the Natives to a proper sense of the benefits of the Vaccine method for in spite of all the care and industry of our Medical practicioners, the children are concealed, when they go their rounds, and in several instances that have come to our knowledge the means of vaccination have failed.

The intelligence relative to the Pirates, state that H. M. Ship Eden and H. C. Cruizer Benares, had proceeded to Ras el Khyma, with the intention of blockading that port; that the Antelope had relieved a Ship belonging to the Imaum of Muscat from the attack of six Pirate Dows, whom she afterwards chased into Ras el Khyma.

We are also happy to learn that H. M. S. Eden has taken two of the Joassmee vessels, of the description called Trankeys, and carried them to Muscat, [illegible] they will be sent down to this port.

The quantity of Cotton exported from Bombay to various parts of the world from the 1st of January 1818, to the 1st of January 1819, including the Ships that sailed in the first 10 days of the present year is as follows.

To China in 61 Indiamen, * 18 Ships of the Port, & 4 Portuguese.	Bales	32-500
To England, in 7 Ships of the Port 3 Company's Ships. and 33 Free-Traders.		76-400
To America, 19 Ships.		23-000
To the Isle of France 11 Small Vessels.		5-500
To France in 9 Ships.		10,000
To Portugal in 7 Ships.		11-000
To Pinang and the Eastward.		500
Total.		208-900

* One of these Ships with 5000 bales did not reach China.

Capt. Fitzclarence had been promoted to a Majority, but we are sorry to observe by papers in August that he was still suffering from his severe accident.

The two expeditions towards the North pole have been spoken with; the one up Baffin's bay on the 8th July in Lat. 70º near a remarkable place called by Baffin, the Devil's thumb; all well, but the accumulation of ice threatened to prevent the continuation of the voyage. The other expedition, towards Spitzbergen, was seen on the 8th July in Lat. 80° 22' in the vicinity of immense masses of ice.

A pavillion is building at Brighton, which is to resemble the Kremlin, it will have 10 towers or domes, 7 of which are already finished.

Marshall Beresford had arrived in England from Portugal, the object of his journey is said to be to induce the British Government to send some men of war to protect the Portuguese coasts from the depredations of the Spanish insurgent vessels.

(*From the Bombay Extra Courier.*

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1818.

BUY.		SELL
7 21	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation (*discount.*)	8 8

CALCUTTA.

DECEMBER 26.

APPOINTMENTS.

Patrick Maitland, Esq. *Sheriff.*

William Augustus Brewer, Esq.—*Deputy Sheriff.*

Charles Trebeck, Esq.—*Clerk to the Chief Justice.*

Charles George Strettell, Esq.—*Sealer.*

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

DECEMBER 11, 1818.

Mr. FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN, 2d Assistant to the Export Warehouse Keeper.

Amidst the scarcity of all European intelligence, we had hoped that the arrival of the ship *Nereus*, Captain Bowditch, would have furnished us with some interesting details from the United States, but these expectations have been disappointed, and it only remains for us to endeavour to make our pages of this week interesting to our various Readers by useful or entertaining selections.

We have made some extracts from the American Papers, but some of them are so facetious, that we confess we can only "guess" at their import.

John Melville, Esq. and James Mackillop, Esq. have been elected Directors of the Bank of Bengal, in place of Eneas Mackintosh, Esq. and Thomas de Souza, Esq.

We have letters from Husseinabad dated the 30th Nov. which state, the large bodies of men are reported to be about entering the Beitool Valley; by one account they are stated at 12,000 men—but it is thought that the defeat of their brethren in arms at Chouragur and Futtihpoor will deter them from carrying their plans into operation.

By another letter of the 1st of Dec. we learn, that Lieut. Johnson's Cook was said to have been taken prisoner by the enemy, who spared his life on condition of his conveying a letter to the Subadar in command of the Fort. The purport of this communication was that if the Subadar would give up the Fort, he should receive a reward of 30 Rupees per diem, and the Sepoys also be rewarded on their taking an oath of allegiance to Appah Sahib.—The Subadar receiving the letter with contempt, mounted the guns, and kept up a brisk fire on the enemy, who perceiving it out of their power to take the Fort, proceeded to attack a Havildar and 12 Sepoys, stationed in the village of Chouraghur about 3 miles from the Fort. When Lieut. Brandon entered the Fort on the morning of the 25th, it was found that it had been three times attacked during the night, and that the enemy, had tried every possible means of bribing the Garrison. The guns it appeared had been taken from off the waland collected within the Fort ready to be carried off, but the gallant Subadar remounted many of them, and kept up a brisk fire on the enemy wherever they approached, he had also most judiciously thrown down a part of the wall, near the gateway, and mounted two guns in such a position as completely to enfilade the approach: amongst the enemy were observed several men in red jackets, two of them were wounded but were carried off, the servant of one of them was taken, he stated that his master received 72 Rupees per month, and disclosed his name.

Captain Roberts our correspondent states was slightly wounded in the affair near Futtihpoor.

The arrival of the *Wellington*, Maxwell, from Gibraltar the 20th August, enables us to gratify our Commercial readers with the following information.

Extract of a letter, dated

"*GIBRALTAR; 17th August* 1818.

"We have now to advise the arrival from your port on the 9th past, of the Ships *Matilda*, Capt. Hamilton, and *City of Edinburgh*, Capt. Lock, the latter with a cargo of Piece Goods and Salt-petre, which is now transhipping for their account to Cadiz. The former also brought to our consignment 300 bales Cotton, and 265 ditto Piece Goods, with a small parcel of Cotton Yarn and Borax; after the discharge of which, she proceeded with the rest of her Cargo for Malta.—A handsome profit might have been realized here upon the Indigos, Gums, and part of the Piece Goods; but the Sugars and Rice would have left a loss at our quotation.

With the Piece Goods to our address we have not yet succeeded in doing any thing; the quality, we are sorry to say, proving to common and ordinary for the consumption of other than the Barbary markets, with which our intercourse is at present unhppily wholly put a stop to from the calamitous circumstances of that Coast being at presnt visited with the Plague: this will we fear cause much delay and difficulty in our effecting their disposal, which otherwise might have been readily accomplished at pretty favorable rates. An assortment of Long Cloaths, Salempores and other stout and good articles similar to the latter description, would now command ready disposal with us. For the Cotton we trust to obtain about 21 Dollars, tho' hitherto only about 18 to 19 Dollars have been offered. We have placed five chests of the Borax, at 30 Dollars per cwt. and trust also to get rid of the Cotton yarn at a profit, tho' these two articles claim little interest with us. Spices rule nearly as last advised, and good black Pepper would meet ready sale at a trifle under our present quotation. Teas have lately sold largely as quoted, and continue to support in price. In other articles we are without novelty to advise and beg to refer you to the general Price Current inclosed, for any further details of our market.

Since our last report, two British vessels have taken out their clearances for your port from this, namely, the ship *Grace* which left us about the 24th June, and brig *Robert Quale*, on the 9th past, besides two or three American vessels for China.

Our demand for silver Dollars for the supply of the above named vessels has continued so pressing that we are sorry to say we remain at the moment completely drained of supplies, and the few arrivals that now drop in are eagerly picked up at 5½ to ¼ premium. Doubloons may always be procured with us without expense, provided a week or two's preparatory notice is received for their collection, which we mention for your information:

		dols Rs.	
Indigo, E. I. (*none and current*)		1½ *a* 13¾	per lb.
Coffee, Martinique. Havannah. Brazil	(*none and current*)	30 *a* 31	cwt
Sugar, Havannah white,		15 *a* 15 ½	do
Brazil white, Brown	(*none*)	11 ½ *a* 12	do
Brown	(*none*)	13	do
East India,		11 *a* 6	do
Cotton, Pernambuco, (*none and saleable*)		52	
New Orleans,		31 *a* 35	do
East India,		22 *a* 23	do
Spices, Pepper black Compy, (*scarce*)		20 *a* 21	do

The late intelligence received from America, the prominent article of which was communicated in our last Number, leaves no longer any doubt of the intentions of the American Government towards Spain. They have possessed themselves of the Floridas, and sent the Spaniards whom they found in the Fort of Barancas, and the town of Pensacola, to the Havannah. We fear it is now too late for Spain to indulge a hope of recovering them, as she would wage but an unequal war with America single handed, and we know of no ally either disposed, or in a condition to make common cause with her in the war. The Americans are extending their territory in every direction. A new State has been erected under the title of the *Illinois Territory*, and a busy population, with towns and villages, extend for some thousands of miles along the banks of the Mississippi, one of the noblest rivers for all purposes of intercourse, trade, and productions, not only in the whole of the American continent but perhaps in the whole world. A Gazette, entitled the *Illinois Emigrant* is already printed among them, and an extensive country that was but lately a wilderness, sheltering a few savages in their huts, is transformed into a productive and a highly peopled region.

We think it not improbable but that the whole of North America will ultimately be subjected to the dominion of the United States. They have already extended their settlements almost across the continent to the Western Sea, and their ships visit their colonies in that quarter by the Pacific. By the expulsion of the Spaniards from the Floridas & Eastern Coast, the spirit of Independe will gain ground among all those wh were formerly subject to their power in that neighbourhood, on the Spanish Main, the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, and the Isthmus of Darien. It will be impossible, if the ardour of the Patriots continue to keep pace with their successes, that Spain should be able to keep possession of her ports on the Eastern Coast, or in the Pacific, namely, Acapulco, Valparaiso, and Lima, accessible only by doubling Cape Horn, if the Patriots intercept their access by land. Assailed thus by the Americans on the North, and the Patriots on the South, but little hope seems to remain for the duration of the Spanish power in that quarter; and if it has been long a subject of regret to see so fine a portion of the globe in the hands of so indolent a government, and the progress of knowledge, mutual intercourse, and [illegible] interests of humanity retarded by [illegible] galling fetters of tyranny, bigotry and sloth, it will be a triumph not only for Liberty, but for Philosophy also, to hail the emancipation of the millions that have so long bent their necks in darkness to this heavy yoke.

Inverness.—The Lord Provost and Magistrates of the town of Inverness have prohibited the performance of theatrical entertainments.

A royal decree of the 1st of July, disbands a large portion of the Spanish army; by the new organization it is thus reduced, namely.

Royal Guard.—One company of Halberdiers, two regiments of Infantry of the Spanish guards, each of which will consist of 3000 men, officers and soldiers, and will be divided into three battalions. The present regiment of Valomres Guards will take the name of the 2d Spanish Guards.

Infantry of the Line.—37 regiments of 26 battalions. The strength of each regiment, all included will be 1121 men.

Light Infantry.—10 regiments of the same strength as those of the line.

Artillery.—90 generals, 450 officers, 5000 men, and 1050 horses.

Engineers,—15 generals, 90 officers, one regiment of Sappers of two battalions, having each 7 companies.

Swiss.—The King reserves to himself the right to employ any number of Swiss he may deem proper.

Body Guard.—No alteration will take place in the organization of the body guard nor of the royal light horse brigade.

Cavalry.—This body is to consist of 13 regiments of the line, and nine of light

cavalry. Each regiment, divided into four squadrons, will contain 504 men and 404 horses.

Militia.—43 regiments of provincial militia organized on the footing on which they were prior to the year 1802. The reduced officers of the army will be appointed to these regiments.

Foreign Corps.—The regiments which have foreign names will retain them with the exception of the regiments of Valencia, and the Imperial regiment of Alexander. Some companies will be established in the Peninsula for the pursuit of offenders and contraband traders, and to maintain the public peace, in which reduced officers will be placed.

Madras.

JANUARY 2, 1819.

Yesterday morning J. Hodgson, Esquire, *took his seat as a Member of Council at Fort St. George, under a salute of 15 guns from the Garrison.*

On Thursday Evening anchored in the roads the H. C. Ship Warren Hastings, Captain Larkins, from Calcutta, the 25th Dec. homeward bound

Passengers for Madras.—Lady Gordon; Mrs. Mosse; Mrs. Brumgarth; Sir John Gordon; Mr. Floyer; Captain Fox, 30th Foot; Captain Mosse, Royal Scots; Lieut. Stoyle, do; Ensign Stoyle, do. and Ensign Williamson.

For Europe: Mr. S. Bird; Mr. George Suttie; Mrs. Irvin.

By this opportunity the Packet from England for this Presidency by the *Cerberus*, was forwarded from Calcutta; and the letters were ready for delivery yesterday.

The *Europe* is expected to sail in the course of next week, but the day is not positively determined. Letters sent to the Post office will be forwarded by her, though no regular packet is opened.

The brig *Hibernia*, Captain T. S. Atkinson, arrived on Thursday from Rankoon the 25th December.

Passengers.—Mrs. Atkinson and Child, and fourteen Natives.

Also arrived on the same day, the Brig *Salamanca*, Captain G. East, from Calcutta, the 20th December,—*Passengers.* Mr. C. Thomson and Mr. M. Barret.

CEYLON.

We have at length the satisfaction of announcing to the public the return of His Excellency the Governor to Colombo after an absence of more than 15 months, during which eventful period His Excellency has effectually crushed the alarming insurrection which has so long distracted this Country, and ultimately established British Dominion on a firmer basis than ever, throughout the whole of the Kandyan Provinces.

His Excellency reached the Grand Pass at about 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon the 28th ultimo where he was received by the whole of H. M. Civil and Military, Servants at this Presidency, and with almost the entire population of all ranks and descriptions, who evinced every demonstration of joy and respect towards his Excellency which could testify the warmth of their feeling, on an occasion of such general happiness.

His Excellency proceeded from the Grnd Pass in his Palankeen attended by the Officers of His Staff and the Civil and Military Officers of Government who had assembled to meet him. The throng of Native Inhabitants was so great and the testimonies of respect and attentiou paid towards His Excellency, so constant, that the Procession moved on but slowly towards Colombo.

A Triumphal Arch was erected at Kayman's Gate where His Excellency was met by the Commandant of Colombo at the Head of the Troops of the Garrison who formed a street from thence to the Kings House. A. detachment of Royal Artilery with a Brigade of Light Guns formed on the left of the Line, Fired a Salute of 19 Guns, while the Troops presented Arms, at his Excellency passed them.

His Exeellency reached the King's House a little after 5 o'clock where he received the Congratulations of all the Principal Inhabitants of Colombo, on the termination of the Kandyan Insurrection, and on His second Victorious return to the Seat of His Government from the Kandyan Territories.

Address of the British Inhabitants &c. To His Excellency Lieutenant General SIR ROBERT BROWNRIGG, *Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Melitary Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander in Chief over the British Possessions in the Island of Ceylon with its Dependencies.*

HONORABLE SIR,

We beg your Excellency will do us the favour to allow us to express our sincerest and warmest Congratulations on the present occasion of your Excellency's arrival in Health from the Interior, and the consolatory and Heart-felt satisfaction with which we see your Exsellency has accomplished its tranquillity as essential to the happiness of its infatuated and deluded Inhabitants, as material to the prosperity of the Maritime Provinces, in consolidation of their mutual Interests.

If your Excellency had retired from your Government with the conviction most congenial to your benevolent feelings, that the Conquest and Submission of the Interior of Ceylon had been atchieved without the imperious necessity of putting a single individual to death, your Excellency would have contemplated such a bloodless acquisition as the most glorious triumph of your eventful life.

Your Excellency's invariable determination during your Government on this Island to protect Individuals from every act wearing the smallest colour of outrage and tyranny, and to guide the Reins of Power by the distinct rules of justice and Moderation alone, are indubitable marks of your Excellency's internal benevolence.

When a Rebellion, the death and organization of which were at first conceived to be shallow and ill-concerted was originally brought into action, your Excellency actuated by feelings not unnatural to great and generous Minds, has the credit of having employed even until the greatest progressive height of insurrection, the most mild and conciliatory measures to restore tranquility and peace.

But when retributive justice demonstrated that hostilities became unavoidable with the Insurgents, and the ultimate imperative necessity of unsheathing the Sword was manifest, the Enemy were made to know that the resources and intelligence of the British Nation were as extensive as the Moderation of the Personage that commanded them, and your Excellency has satisfactorily redeemed the pledge given to the Kandyan Chiefs in an early stage of the disturbances, at the Celebration of New Year's day, when your Excellency declared you had the powers in your Hands to crush the Rebellion and that you would crush it.

At the time that the Enemy had by the peculiar natural advantages of the Country assumed a higher tone and the scene had become apparently alarming, we have had the satisfaction to see that limited as the number was of Troops under your Excellency's Command, not one of the Maritime Provinces were, as had been the case in the former War, ever once attacked or disturbed, and the fairest proof of the good order and tranquility which prevailed amongst them is, that the Marial Law enforced in our Provinces during the former War, was not considered necessary to be proclaimed or exercised in them.

During the midst of every difficulty in the Interior, public business was carried on with talent and energy; a number of Legislative acts have been framed for the improvement of the old Provinces. and no Individual throughout the Island had any reason to complain that one single statement of his grievance to your Excellency was left unanswered.

When we reflect how imperfectly the two European Nations for three Centuries before had been acquainted with the typography of the Interior of Ceylon, we cannot but admire the very Superior intelligence, intreyidity and perseverence of the Army under your Excellency's command, which has scoured every Mountain and Forest in search of the Rebels who have hitherto looked upon their native Forests and Caverns as mysterious, and impenetrable to the European.

We do here long expect that the Maritime Provinces will derive the source of support and prosperity which a direct and uninterrupted communication with the Inhabitants of a fertile and luxurious Interior Country must inevitably afford, and we request that your Excellency will allow us to express our ardent and unfeigned wishes that your Excellency may long enjoy all the Honours due to eminent and exalted merit.

We are with profound respect.

HONOURABLE SIR

Your Excellency's most humble faithful and devoted Servents.

Subscribed with 245 Signatures.

[*Madras Gazette,—January 2 1819.*

European Extracts.

FRANKFORT JOURNALS.

LONDON,—Sept. 4.

Lord and Lady Castlereagh, were preparing to proceed to Aix la Chapelle, accompanied by Lords Clanwilliam, and Anson and Messrs. Stewart, Gunning, and Chad.

JULY 24.

A Committee has been formed by a commission from the great seal, to debate on the best means, to prevent the forgery of bank notes, to collect proofs and receive communications. The first meeting of the Members took place on the 21st of July, they consist of Sir Joseph Banks, Sir W. Congreve, Mr. William Courteney, and D. Gilbert members of Parliament, Dr. Wollaston and Mr. Hatchett.

JULY 26.

Prince Leopold, was about to embark for Germany, for the purpose of visiting his mother, he returns in about three months, to England.

The Duke and Duchess of Clarence, are about to quit England, to reside on the continent.

AUGUST 4.

Mr. Berkely Paget, is appointed Governor of Demerara, Lord Anson, died of the Gout, on the 31st of July.

The Duke of Roxborough, who has been for the first time elected one of the 16 Peers of Scotland, is in his 81st year, and has an infant son of only 2 years of age.

AUGUST 4.

The Death of General Morillo is contradicted.

THE ARMY.—AUG. 7.

A report states that after the return of the Troops from France a reduction will take place of a Major and two companies from each regiment of the line with the exception of those employed on foreign service, and the number of regiments will be reduced so that the 93d will be the last.

AUGUST 8.

A report has been in circulation for these some days, that the Spanish Ambassador has received orders to hire for his government a number of transports.

AUGUST 11.

The Squadron that sailed from Plymouth in June to cruise for two months seperated on the 5th instant, and the Ships have all returned to their respective ports, the officers in general complain of the annoyance it has given them, they were 60 days out of sight of land. Sir Benjamin Hollowell returnrd to Plymouth on the 7th. The Rochefort has been re-commissioned to relieve Admiral Freemantles Ship in the Mediterrnaean. The Lords of the Admiralty, in order to avoid the expence in equiping new Guard Ships have determined to keep the old ones in commission.

AUGUST 18

Lord Cochrane has departed for Boulogne in order to put in execution his honorable enterprize; he is gone to Chili. We know of no person more fit to be placed at the head of rebels; as he has lost the confidence of his own government, he is, no doubt, a proper person to be the Admiral of the insurgents, Lord Cochrane, received on board a large quantity of wine of all kinds, that were shipped off the moment his vessel made her appearance.

AIX LA CHAPELLE,—AUG. 28.

M. D'Aalopeus the Russian minister to the Court of Prussia arrived here yesterday, and Mr. Chad, the English messenger is expected here daily, to make arrangements for the establishment of Lord Castlereagh the English minister.

HANOVER,—AUG. 18.

The Duke and Duchess of Clarence, arrived here yesterday evening, amidst the discharge of cannon, illuminations and all manner of rejoicings.

Count Munster arrived the same day from Brickbourg.

COPENHAGEN,—AUG. 29.

About midnight on the 26th a fire broke out in a Sugar house, the King immediately set out to animate by his presence the workmen & others employed in extinguishing it, the fire extended to a large clock makers house and was got under with difficulty, and by the fall of a wall some persons were killed and others grievously wounded.

VIENA,—AUG. 31.

The Bishop of Aleppo has arrived here, he is about to be presented to the Emperor with a recommendation from the Pope, to implore protection of his Majesty in favor of the Catholic inhabitants of Aleppo who are suffering the most cruel persecutions, it broke out on the 22d of June with redoubled fury, and all the Greeks, (that were united with the Romish Church, and who would not frequent the Churches of the Greek schismatics were arrested, banished and pursued even to death.

PETERSBURGH,—AUG. 15.

The works of the quaker Daniel Wheeler, for the extraction of Turf, and the draining of the marshes in the environs of this capital, have already commenced with great success, they were examined on the 12th by the Minister of the interior, who reported on them as likely to be of extensive utility, the Turf thus procured, will reduce so much the consumption of wood, as to be of great benefit to the forests.

PARIS,—30th August.

All the journals of the departments are filled with detaiis of the feast and rejoicing, that have taken place on the occasion of the anniversary of St. Louis.

The Duke of Wellington, after having received the Austrian Troops, will return to Cambray, where he is expected to arrive on the 5th. The Review of the English contingent will take place on the 10th in the presence of the Duke of Kent. The noble Duke will proceed on the 25th to Aix la Chapelle. In the second week of October, there will be a grand review of the troops of the army of occupation which are on the frontiers, they will amount it is said to 70,000 men.

BERLIN,—29th August.

The accounts of the state of Field Marshall Blucher's health are very satisfactory; this Prince is now convalescent and only complains of a little weakness. An officer who arrived here yesterday, assures us that he is already able to ride in his carriage.

LONDON,—29th August.

Various circumstances transpired yesterday to increase our fears respecting the state of the Queen's health. No bulletin was published. The Prince Regent paid a long visit to her majesty, and moreover Dr. Millman remained all day at Kew. The report published this morning, purports that her majesty had passed a good night, but was still in the same state.

The Funds continue to fall. We must not attribute the cause of these variations, says the Courier; to the great financial operations of the commercial houses, of the city, for we can assure the public that there is nothing in our foreign relations that can occasion the least alarm. Amongst the ridiculous reports which were current this morning, the most ridiculous was that which announced that great maritime armaments were in preparation and that six Frigates were about to sail. We have no hesitation in declaring that the whole is entirely without foundation. The same paper contains the following: "We hear that the differences between Spain and Portugal with res-

(To be Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 20th January 1819.

(*Continued from the last page.*)

pect to Monte Video and Olivenza, are upon the point of being settled. The arrangements will receive the sanction of the congress about to assemble at Aix la Chapelle.

PARIS,—5th September.

The King received yesterday morning Prince Augustus of Prussia: His Royal Highness afterwards paid visits to the different Members of the Royal Family, and dined yesterday with his majesty.

The 5 per cent. consols rose a few days since to 80. This rise appears to have induced the holders of capital to sell out, for from that time the funds have experienced a great fall they were quoted yesterday to be 77 fr. 75 c.

LONDON,—1st September.

The Magistrates of Manchester have disconcerted the plans of the ring leaders of the Weavers by a vigorous and seasonable measure. They had arrested on the 29th Augt. the members of the committee who directed the proceedings of these weavers five of them had been questioned, and their declarations had led to the arrest of others. The ring leaders had sent here two delegates, under the pompous title of Secretaries of the general union of arts and trades They were ostensibly charged to make a search for the Weavers who had left off their work, but the secret of their mission was to interest the demagogues in their cause and to engage the famous mob orators, Hunt, Watson, Preston, and others to hold a public meeting at London, in order to effect a general association of the Weavers. Their plans appears to have failed and they obtained little or no assistance.

LONDON,—4th September.

It is with the deepest regret we announce that since the 25th (August,) her majesty has had gradual relapses, and that since the 30, she has experienced the most serious symptoms, of her disorder since she has been at Kew. The first official bulletin on her health was published on the 1st of the month. Her Majesty, subsequently to her relapse has renewed her desire of being carried to Windsor and various attempts have been made to discover a suitable mode of conveyance but hitherto without success. The Prince Regent goes daily to Kew, he often dines there and his Royal Highness does not return to Hampton Court till late in the evening.

The Bulletin published on the 1st was as follows.

The Queen has been very ill for the last two days: Her Majesty has had but little sleep during the night, and continues indisposed this morning.

The Bulletin of the 2d announced that the Queen was still indisposed; but nevertheless had passed a better night than was expected. That issued yesterday morning announced that she had a refreshing sleep during the night, but that she continued to be very ill.

PARIS,—26th September.

The Duke of Richelieu has returned here; and transacted business with the King yesterday.

Lady Morgan has returned to Paris, she will doubtless turn this second visit to account by rectifying the errors and unguarded remarks that disgraced her work upon France. A new Romance of this famous author's is now in the press in London, it is said she intends paying a visit to Italy.

The folly of a Smoker (d'un fumeur) has occasioned the distruction of the village of Auf in the Department of the Pas de Calais, 30 Houses, 5 large farms, the Castle and Church have fallen a prey to the flames; several persons had perished and others had been severely wounded & burnt.

FLORENCE,—July 15.

The day before yesterday Lord Burghish, Envoy Entraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of England, invested Vice-Admiral Sir T. Freemantle with the order of the Grand Cross of the Bath. After the ceremony, his Excellency gave a splendid fete which was honoured by the presence of their Highnesses the Grand Duke and the Hereditary Prince and Princess,

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MADRID,—Aug. 18.

Government are about to order the immediate departure from Cadiz, of a body of 2,500 Infantry and 300 Artillery men to the Havana, two Ships of the line the Alexander and Asia with two frigates, and some lighter vessels form a part of this expedition, it is supposed they will sail in all September.

It appears that the English intend to asist us with some of their vessels, to clear our coasts of the corsairs and pirates that infest it; already have two English Ships crossed the bay of Cadiz, and some others are expected on the coast of Biscay and Gallicia.

The most profound tranquillity reigns all over Spain, the harvest has been magnificent, surpassing all hope, & every thing promises an abundant vintage, the cantons of Malaga, Xeres, Alicant, and Peralta, moreover have produced most superior wine in great profusion.

FRANKFORT JOURNALS.

WEIMAR,—July 12.

Katzebue, has given in his periodical paper, a public notice, from which we have extracted what follows.

The Editor has the satisfaction of announcing to the public, that he is about to publish a new edition of this work. His opinion, always has been that the number of sensible people, has always exceeded the stupid, this judgment, has been already confirmed, for it is scarce two months since we unfurled the simple banner of truth and reason, and we see it already surrounded by a great number of men of talents, the editor has also the pleasure to count amongst his subscribers, his beloved monarch. One great advantage of our work is that the critiques on all literary works is written by one person who is well known; those who have not confidence in his judgment, and taste will not read, thus the public knows at once where he is, and may examine, by its opposite the opinions of the critic, a hundred performers give as many different tones, it is the scene of Montuciel in the well known opera of the Deserter, were every one sings his own tune, we do not infer from this that there may not be some good singers among them, but the major part, are discordant. We have no intention however to diminish the relative value of literary works, for some of their authors are men of sense, instructive and impartial, (this of all others is applicable to those of Gottingen and Heidenberg,) but they would be all and every thing to their readers but that is impossible. For us we would be something but not every thing, and for certain classes of respectable readers. To complete these communication to the public, which we think necessary, there remains but little to say. Of the political opinions that have been transmitted to us from here and there, they are often in direct opposition to the prevailing ones and, there was a time when we ourselves were violent for democracy, the constitution, the liberty of the press, &c. &c. and firmly believed that nothing could go right without them.

Nevertheless we have often read, & well remember the precept, that experience gained by reading history is often worth nothing; this is why we have paid more attention to the history of our own times and we will not have it said, that we have not profited by it, and the consequence is that we have had to combat strongly with many of our former opinions, concerning many things & are now convinced, that however desirable democracy may be for a single town, yet that a Monarchical government, is the most natural & the best. That well governed states are as advantageous to the prince as the people, but that the people ought not to form cabals against the prince, they ought to be like the eldest son of a family, that gives his father only the best advice, dictated by his friendship, without prescribing him any thing. Finally we say that the unlimited liberty of the press has some advantages, but a still greater number of inconveniences. These are the result of our experience and observation during the last 25 years, that we are not permited to contest.

EAST INDIA COMPANYS SHIPS.

Laws, *relating to the manner* in which the East India Company are to hire ships.

As however, this enactment may be of some importance to the Shipping Interests of this community, we shall submit an abstract of it. The whole of the 39th George 3d cap. 89, and 50th George 3d cap. 86, and sect 6 of the 51st George 3d are repealed. The 2d clause regulates the manner of hiring ships built for the service of the Company. The 3d clause provides that the Company shall not be obliged to enter into any unreasonable contract—or to accept tenders that may not be beneficial. The 4th clause gives liberty to the Company to engage old ships for a limited number of voyages after the expiration of their contracts. The 5th clause contains a provision for allowance of additional freight in time of war, and the 6th clause for an increased peace freight, in case of an increased expence of peace outfit. The 7th clause, directs, that after the conclusion of war, ships coming afloat to proceed on a voyage, are to have tables of current prices of outfit :—and in what cases an abatement is to be made. The 8th clause states in what cases abatements are *not* to be made. The 9th clause, authorises the Company to take up ready-built ships for any service to China or elsewhere, in case of unforeseen exigency, and the 10th clause in like cases, to take up ships, by private contract for one voyage. The 11th clause, authorises the Directors to hire by private contract for voyages from India or China, ships going out in the transport or other public service to New South Wales, the Cape or Ceylon; and the 12th clause, to take up ready-built new or old ships for one or more voyages to any place *other than China*: but not to employ any vessel under the measurement prescribed by the 53d George 3d. The 14th clause, provides for building on the bottom of a lost ship. The next clause, particularly applies to the War marine establishment in the country, and we shall therefore give in it at length.—"Provided also, That nothing herein contained shall "extend or be construed to extend, in "any-wise to relate to any of the ships "or vessels belonging to or employed "in the Marine War Establishment "of the said United Company in the "East Indies; but it shall and may be "lawful to and for the said United Company and their Court of Directors, "and servants abroad, to hire, take up "and employ vessels for those purposes "only, in such manner as they shall "see fit; nor shall this Act extend or "be any ways deemed in any way to "prevent the said United Company or "their Court of Directors, or any of "their officers or servants, from causing any goods to be loaded and carried on their account on board any "private ship or vessel, though not "chartered to or in the service of the "said United Company." The two last clauses contain a saying of the Company's Bye Laws, and provisions for the *Herefordshire*, *Atlas*, *Bridgewater*, *General Harris*, *Vansittart* and *General Kid*, which were excluded from the benefit of an act of the preceding Session of Parliament. The India Budget containing the Annual account rendered by the Company, on the 26th of May last, to Parliament, has also reached us; but it is too voluminous for present insertion. We shall at present only notice that the estimated expence of the Island of St. Helena, for the current year is £168,879!

COVENT GARDEN.

July 13.—After the Tragedy this evening, a new Farce, intitled *Who's my Father?* was produced for the first time. The merit of this little piece consists altogether in situation. The jokes are some of them old and others tame; but an old, or even a tame and unbesile joke, will occasionally tell according as the circumstances under which they are delivered prepare the way for their reception. The principle we thought exemplified in the performance of which we are speaking. Mr. Liston, who personated the character of a servant, and was afterwards supposed to be a Lord, gave effect to many points of the dialogue, though they owed much to his extraordinary humour, owed perhaps still more to the extraordinary predicament in which he was placed when he uttered them. To dispatch the plot in a few words, it appeared to be this :—

Lord Alton (Mr. Jones), the son of some Noble Marquis, loved Emily (Miss Foote), the daughter of a Major (Mr. Emery) In order to carry her off, he disguised himself as a gardener, and entered her father's service. A letter having been addressed to the Major, stating that Lord Alton, in the disguise of his servant, was prosecuting dishonourable views towards his daughter, and inclosing his picture, the more perfectly to secure his detection, Fanny, the waiting-maid (Mrs. Gibbs), opens and reads it, and substitutes in the room of his Lordship's picture that of poor Fitz (Mr. Liston), her fellow-servant and admirer. The deception succeeds. The Major calls him to account; but he declares his intentions honourable. Such is the principal incident. The lacquey addresses and struts according to his conception, of the manners of a Nobleman; but the Marquis having

given his consent to the marriage of his son with Emily, on discovering that her portion was 20,000*l*. Lord Alton declares himself, to the astonishment of the Major and his intended son in-law Fitz, who vainly supposed that he had found a father among the Nobility. The piece concludes with a double marriage—that of his Lordship with Emily, and of Fitz with Fanny.

Upon such materials the author has constructed a light agreeable little drama, which is as much as can be fairly demanded from those who write for the day, and write in that class of composition which never contemplates posterity. It was favourably received, and promises to live its hour, with a moderate portion of encouragement.

Memorandum taken from one of the crew of the brig Morning Star, (wrecked in, or near Torres Straits, about four years since,) picked up at Murray's Islands, by the ships Claudine and Mary, which anchored there on their passage through the Straits, on the 6 h September, 181[illegible]

About noon of the 6th September, the Claudine and Mary, anchored to the north of the large Murray Island, about two miles from the shore: many natives were observed on the beach, and a small canoe was launched with three men, who held up cocoanuts, &c. but did not seem inclined to come off to the ships. Soon after the Claudine's boat went near the shore, and seemed to barter peaceably with the natives. At two p. m. captain Welsh, came on board the Mary, and informed us, that his boat had discovered a native of Bengal in the canoe, who described himself to have been servant to one of the officers of the brig Morning Star, which had been lost four years ago. Captains Welsh and Orman, having agreed to arm the boats, and try to get the man from the natives, left the ships at—p. m. viz. the Claudine's two boats, and the Mary's jolly boat, manned with Europeans. At 5, the boats returned, having accomplished their object without landing, one or two of the natives shewing considerable sorrow at parting, whom he quitted by saying that he would return to-morrow. Several trifles were given for cocoanuts and large shells, viz. pieces of iron hoop and knives: next morning we proceeded on our passage through the Straits.

The Claudine not being bound direct to Calcutta, Shaik Jumaul was transferred on the 10th September to the Mary, when the following memorandums were taken.

Shaik Jumaul, states that he was servant to Mr. Nisin, or Nixon, on board the brig Morning Star he forgets the month they left Port Jackson but it was during pretty warm weather, and before the Mohurrum. The captain's name was Smart, and with the captain's lady and a writer, there [illegible] forty people on board. After leaving Port Jackson, they had rainy weather, but [illegible] fine. One night, (being very dark,) the brig went ashore on rocky ground—during the night, the rudder broke off, but the weather being fine, [illegible] not recollect her pumping much—in the morning her masts were standing. At day ligh., saw the great is land, and much green water all round. The captain ordered the long boat out, also the Jolly boat, and a canoe purchased at Batavia, two casks of water were put in the long boa with some rice, &c. and a small quantity pu in the Jolly boat. The canoe was to depend on the long boat. Every body left the ship in the boats, excepting one lascar and an European, who preferred remaining on board—they then left the brig, and were informed by the captain, that they would soon reach a port, for Umoonah was near, (perhaps he means Amboyna,) the same morning they landed on a small island' and remained there two or three days, to see the fate of the brig, which then began to break up. Having procured some birds on the island, they then steered he thinks westward, three days (between islands,) when they one evening about eight o'clock anchored close to a middling sized high island, and about fifteen people went from the different boats to sleep upon the sandy beach; being much cramped in the boats. At day break, they were not a little astonished to find that the boats had weighed, and were a considerable way at sea, and that no attention was paid to their signals; they remained on the island ten or twelve days, living on small fish, which they dried in the sun, and procured sufficient fresh water from amongst the rocks—the island might be about a koss long, and about one-half in breadth. On the 12th day, they saw five canoes under sail, standing towards the island, on which they retired to the jungle, and hid themselves. About six or seven in the evening the canoes reached the shore, each containing on an average twenty men, women, and children; they immediately noticed the marks of our feet on the shore, and the bones of our fish, &c. They did not search for us, but made a large fire, and lay down to sleep after eating fish and fruit, which they brought with them. They made their fire by rubbing two pieces of wood together. We passed a restless night in the jungle, and early in the morning, the natives seemed to go into it, in search of us. At this time, there were five of my shipmates with me, viz. the Bundaree, Janoo (kidmutgar to the captain) a Portuguese lascar named Antony, a topass, and a lascar (whose name he does not recollect—The bundaree was first observed by the natives, and received an arrow in his breast and fell, when they cut his head off. While this was going on, we fled, but the topass having something the matter with his leg, was caught and his head cut off, and the lascar soon afterwards shared the same fate.—I now received an arrow in my left arm, and was caught with Janoo and Antony at the same time. We laid ourselves at their feet, cried, and seemed to interest them in our favor; we gave them our cloaths, and they seemed inclined to treat us kindly, and led us down to the beach, and shared their provisions with us. We remained here all night, and lay down with the natives, but could not sleep. although they were kind to us; fearing treachery—I forgot to mention, that the other lascars made a raft of trees, &c. and left the Island during the night.—On the morning we embarked and steered for a neighbouring Island, which we reached about four p. m. where we remained some days fishing, an continued to live in this way, going from Island to Island, for about twelve months. The natives have no houses or fixed residence, and use the sails of their canoes for coverings, which are a kind of mat, made from the leaf of a tree; common on the Island. It happened, that one day being on a large Island, called Agee, they were visited by 10 or 12 strange canoes, full of armed men, whom our party taking for enemies fled to the wood, where we passed the night—on the morning the two parties met on the beach, but instead of fighting seemed to make peace and sat down and exchanged food with each other—it appeared from what I could comprehend (having by this time picked up a little of their language) that these people were from an Island called Mairee, and had come hither hearing that our party had got ship wrecked people amongst them and expecting to *get Toolee and Wallee*, (rice and cloth) which, they were prepared to take from the others by force, but finding neither Toolee nor Wallee, they assumed friendship—they now seemed desirous to get some of us to live with them, (the Mairee's) and it was settled, after a consultation of considerable length, that I should go to Mairee with a person named *Dhupper*.—Antony was to remain with Bynya, one of the former party & Janoo with a native of another Island, called *Urbeh*, whose name is Komarreh. Next day I embarked with Dhupper in his canoe (who seemed to be desirous of using me kindly) in company with the others for Mairee—We were five days on the passage and touched at several uninhabited Islands for fish and water, and when we arrived at one of the small Islands off Mairee, we were met by the women and children, who prepared food for us—at day light a canoe was dispatched to the large islands to announce our arrival, which brought over all the remaining canoes full of people to hear the news and see me. After gratifying their curiosity and eating some fruit, &c we set off for the large Island which we reached in the afternoon, and the canoes were hauled up—I accompanied Dhupper to his hut which was a short distance from the shore on a hill, and was received with great kindness by his family, consisting of 9 or 10 persons—during the evening I had a plentiful meal with them of plantains, cocoanuts, &c. and received a mat to sleep on.

I remained amongst these people, I think, about three years, for I recollect eating ripe fruit, such as mangoes, three seasons before your ships arrived.

Memorandum relating to the Murray Islanders, as related by Shaik Jumaul.

When they determine to marry, the female is taken by force by her lover to his hut, when he informs her parents, which immediately causes a meeting of the Friends of both parties, who start objections, and a battle ensues. If the bridegroom and his party are victorious, he is considered married, and next day the parties are reconciled and join in singing and feasting, &c. they paint their bodies with red and white earths.

Their women are the source of constant quarrels, for they only allow one wife; but this being little attended to, they have on the discovery a battle—children not borne by the wife, are immediately killed.

When a person dies, the body is brought out of the hut and stretched on the ground, when the relations and friends of both sexes sit down round it, and cry for a considerable time. It is then removed to their plantations in the interior of the island, when a frame of bamboos is raised about 6 feet high, with a mat on it—on this the body is placed, and here it remains—the people returning to their huts.

There appears to be four tribes on the island—residing at Saib, Mirga, Chirwahgait, and Koomaid, who have frequent quarrels amongst each other: they have no Chiefs.

On their dances they rub themselves with cocoanut oil and red earth—a small drum made from the skin of Gunna, is the only thing in the shape of a musical instrument amongst them.

The houses are round, built of bamboos, cocoanut leaves and long grass: they sleep upon bamboo frames raised about 6 feet from the ground, with mats on them; these are built round the hut, and the centre is kept clear for the fire.

The two first words in the following specimen of their language, if correct, bear an astonishing, similarity to the Hindoostanee:

Father	Bap	To sit down	Toaaboo Imree
Mother	Umah	Go there	Nooa bookee
Brother	Saigh	Come here	Tooa-aboo
Sister	Birbut	A Bird	Aiboor
A Fish	Klaar	A Cocoanut	Oa
A Plantain	Kaba	Sugar Cane	Lanairoa
Sleep	Oot		

The Fruits, &c. Cocoanuts, Plantains, Sugar Canes, Sweet Potatoes and Mangoes, are equal to those of Bengal.

Shaik Jumaul, when he accompanied the Natives in their visits to the other Islands, saw several muskets, and a compass; on an island called Tood, he saw a gold watch—on Mairee they had two cutlasses, and on his asking where they had procured them, he received the following account: That about thirty years ago (for only the oldest man in the island recollected it) a large ship was wrecked in sight of the island, that a great number of white men came in their boats from her and fought them, that several escaped to the other islands, where they were killed; but a young boy's life was saved, who lived amongst them a very long time: he however, with two young girls went off in a canoe one night, and was never heard of afterwards, although they searched the neighbouring islands. They seemed to esteem this person very much, for they never spoke of him without shedding tears, and kept his cloaths with great care, often looking at, and crying over them—they are blue woollen cloaths. —Might not this have been Perouse's ship? it seems very probable, for it agrees with the time he left Port Jackson—the cutlasses and cloaths might throw more light on it—the Pandora's boats got safe through the straits; and we do not know of any other European ship being wrecked in them.

A few dogs are the only animals on the island, which tradition says came from a ship wrecked many years ago.

[*Suppl. to the Gov. Gaz. Dec. 31.*

ANGLO-CHINESE COLLEGE,

AT

MALACCA.

It is supposed, that, besides a large Library Room and Hall, the building will contain comfortable accommodations for a Tutor and six Students, or for eight Students if the Tutor have other apartments; and, with a moderate additional expence, accommodations, if ever wanted, for more than double that number, may be easily appended. It is hoped that it will be completed in April, 1819.

The chief objects of this Institution are, the cultivation of Chinese and English literature, and the diffusion of Christianity, in the countries and islands which lie to the eastward of Pulo Penang.

The Institution owes its origin to the Rev. R. Morrison, D.D. who has devoted the sum of one thousand pounds sterling, to the erection of the house, and has farther promised one hundred pounds annually, for the first five years, commencing from the opening of the College, for the encouragement of those who may enter on a course of study, and of those who may be employed in the tuition. For what is farther necessary to complete the establishment, and to carry on its objects, the Founder and his friends look to the liberality of the British, Dutch, and American nations; to the patrons of Ultra Ganges literature; and to the friends of Christianity, to whatever country they belong.

The College is to be placed under the care of a President, a Board of Trustees, and a Managing Committee, who, with the concurrence of the Founder, shall have the entire management of its affairs. Two thirds of the Trustees to be, during the time they act, resident in British and Dutch India, and the others in Europe or America. The Treasurer and Secretary of the Missionary Society, (in London,) to be perpetual members of the Board of Trustees. The Managing Committee, consisting generally of not fewer than four Members and a Chairman, shall be persons residing in the colony of Malacca, or in some of the adjoining settlements. The Chairman shall have two votes in the Committee, and be Superintendant of the College; and one of the Members shall be Secretary. The proceedings of the Managing Committee, shall be reported every three months, to the Board of Trustees, and to the Founder.

N. B.—Neither the President, the Trustees, nor the Managing Committee have power to alienate the College, Library, or Funds, from the original objects, except in conformity with the constitutions and rules laid down by the Founder, copies of which every member will be furnished with.

At the request of the Founder, the Revd. W. Milne is, for the time, to act as Tutor to the College, and Chairman of the Managing Committee. The President, Trustees, Managers, Tutors, and such of the Students as profess Christianity, may be severally members of the Churches of England, Scotland, and Holland, or of any Dissenting Church, holding the essential doctrines of the Reformation.

Native Chinese, whether born in China itself, or in any of the outside countries whether professing Christianity or not, if well disposed, and approved of by the Trustees and Managing Committee, will be received as Students. Europeans and Americans, whether born in India or not, will also be received, if approved by the Trustees and Managing Committee.

N. B. Though persons whose objects are merely literary, or secular, may, with the consent of the Trustees and Managers, be admitted, on paying for their instruction; yet those whose object is the propagation of Christianity, will always have the preference.

When we look back on the history of past ages, we perceive the grand scheme of Providence gradually unfolding itself; and light, truth, and goodness attending its progress. We also see that, in those parts of it which relate to the human race, man is made the channel through which the Creator's bounty flows to man: this is particularly the case in what regards his moral and intellectual being. In every period of past time, knowledge, both human and divine, has been imparted to the world by the instrumentality either of individuals or of bodies of men; and this, among unnumbered other things, displays the condescension of God to the weakness of his creatures. A review of the past also convinces us, that many institutions formed by associations of men, & which had nothing of great promise attending their commencement, have yet, by the care of Heaven, arisen to considerable importance, and been the medium of vast good, not only within the sphere of their more immediate operation, but also far beyond it,—sometimes to nations placed at a great distance.

It can scarcely be doubted, but that, in the progressive improvement of the human species, the association of the better [illegible] structed, with fixed subjects of study, [illegible] regular hours of applications, has had a highly beneficial effect. Such associations, from village schools upwards, through all the various degrees of importance and respectability gra-

dually rising to the loyal Academies, and Imperial [illegible]tes, s in their nature, calculated to [illegible] man more intellectual; and, other things being equa, better member of society, as well as a be[illegible] subject of the divine government.

These associations, diffing in their circumstances and extent, hav been, and still are variously designated. hools, Academies, Colleges, Universities, s names familiar to us all.

Companies, or Schas of the prophets, were anciently amongs the Jews; the Rabbins affirm that schools sted before the deluge, and that the great pgenitors of mankind. Adam, Enoch, and Nh, were tutors; that Melchizedek kept a schl; and that Abraham taught in Chaldea. O Saviour withdrew a few persons from the ordinary avocations o life, to receive his instructions.

Ecclesiastical Histy mentions, that St. John erected a scha at Ephesus, and tha St. Mark established no at Alexandria. In modern usage "Scool," is employed as well for a company of chiren, as for an association of sages,

Academy, from t name of a place in the neighbourhood of Athns, which was the resort of a sect of philosophrs, is equally vague in modera usage; being applied to institutions where the rudiments g[illegible]s are taught and to societies of ea[illegible] men intended to widen the sphere of human knowledge.

College—Collegium—a colligo—q. d. hominum coectio—was used by the Romans as we use th word company, or corporation; and was applicble alike to associations of the religious, of te learned, and of those who practiced the mchanical arts and trades.

In mdern use the word is more limited, though ill applicable to various association. We hav Colleges for general literature, and Colleges of civilians, of physicians, of surgeons, and so o.

In Egland the establishment of a College, or University, (which generally, but not always, denotes a collection of Colleges,) is a part f the royal prerogative, and [illegible] to be done wthout the King's licence. Of course this refers only to Colleges possessing privileges granted by the State; such as the power of conferring degrees, which give rank in the country, and other immunities.

European Colleges arose from the Institutions of the Monks, and received the power of conferring decrees from the Pope, who probably took the idea from the Jewish Doctors, for they practiced something similar previously to the Christian æra.

How small was the begining of Oxford, and of C mbridge, two of the five most ancient and celebrated Universities in Europe. Paris, Salamanca, and Bologne, are the other three; and of the whole number, the University of Paris, is said, to have been the first, and to have conferred degrees about A. D. 1215.

In China, the School of Confucius, about five hundred years before our æra, may be considered the first. The Dynasty Leang A. D. 500, established five different schools of religion and philosophy: and public literary examinations were instituted about the close of the sixth century. Limited indeed, has b[illegible] their range of subjects, and slow their progress is science. Their whole attention has been devoted to classical literature, and to local political economy; yet natural science always receives encomiums from them, and a scholar is ashamed not to know the name and properties of any material substance presented to him.

In June, 1817, at the College of Fort William, the following was given as a topic of disputation:

"It is easier to diffuse the literature and science of the western nations among the natives of India, by translating European books into their own tongue, than by instructing them in the European languages." The affirmative of this position, we are inclined to believe, is the truth, and to this end the LEISURE, and other advantages of a College are requisite. To reason conclusively with a man, you must be well acquainted with his stock of facts, of principles, and of premises; you should be well acquainted with his mode of thinking and reasoning. This knowledge is highly [illegible] to obviate his objections, [illegible] errors, and to convey more correct information to his mind. Whether scientific, moral, or religious truth is to be conveyed, the same acquaintance with a man's mind and his whole stock of opinions, errors, and prejudices, is desirable, and humanly speaking necessary. In order to this, a College, where Europeans and natives shall be joined, is most likely to effect the desired good. It always being understood that we now treat of means done, which as in every other case, dependent on the divine sanction and blessing for their beneficial result.

The following extract from an introductory speech, part of which was delivered at the laying of the foundation stone, may tend to throw some light, on the NATURE and OBJECTS of the INSTITUTION:—

"The objects of this Institution are simply two—THE PROMOTION OF LITERATURE; AND THE DIFFUSION OF CHRISTIANITY;

"The PROMOTION of LITERATURE; by affording to EUROPEANS the means of cultivating the Ultra-Ganges languages, especially that of China and its tributary kingdoms—and to NATIVES OF CHINA, the means of becoming acquainted with the English language, and with the practical and most useful parts of the Science of the West.

"The vast Empire of China, in its natural and moral history, in its chronology and topography, in its laws and jurisprudence, in the peculiarity of its manners and customs—and in the antiquity and singularity of its language, presents, without exaggeration, the amplest field on the face of the globe, for the researches of the Naturalist, the Historian, the Antiquary, and the Philosopher.

"LANGUAGE is the medium by which we become acquainted with many of the most important subjects of which we know any thing. The CHINESE LANGUAGE, from the figure and number of its external symbols; from the nice and almost imperceptible shades of sound which mark its pronunciation; from the singularity of its idioms—and from the number of its dialects,—is peculiarly difficult. Though it has been tried in different parts of Europe, it has never been acquired there, even in a tolerable degree. Native books, teachers, and the daily colloquial medium were wanting; nor is it likely that these facilities will be enjoyed there for a long time to come; and perhaps never but at an expence which the few who possess the spirit of inquiry, could sustain.

"China, viewed as an object of literary & philosophical speculation, has scarcely been touched by Protestant countries. All that has yet been done for its developement, by those who hold the doctrines of the Reformation, exhibit it to us only as the first view which we obtain of a large and undescribed object, beheld on the horizon through a dense and clouded atmosphere. When we even take into the account all that has been done, with this view, by Roman Catholic countries, how little is it, compared with what is yet to be done! On how many important subjects does the thick cloud of darkness still hang; and on how many more are we left to the constant evolutions of conjecture, hesitating between different or opposite conclusions.

"The other countries and languages of Ultra-Ganges India, are also very important. The laws, manners, literature, and religion of these countries likewise furnish ample subjects for investigation. The Malay language has indeed been long cultivated by the Ducth; and latterly by the English; and several very interesting and useful books have been printed, with a view to its illustration. But even here there is still much to be done: the public, at least in Britain, (for I cannot say, how it may be in Holland,) have but very scanty, and often very erroneous ideas of the character of that interesting people. (I mean the Malays,) who inhabit the shores of almost all the Islands of the Archipelago, and of their soft and harmonious language.

"The languages of the interior of Sumatra—of the Javanese—of the inhabitants of Borneo and the Celebes—of the Philippine Islands—of Japan—of Cambodia, and Siam, are all, with the exception of some imperfect ideas of the Japanese, given in Kaempfer's excellent History of Japan and Thunberg's Travels, untouched by Protestant nations, or in a great measure so. Beyond scattered and confused hints, I am not aware, that any work of merit, capable of laying open these languages, has ever been published by any Protestant.* It is hoped, therefore, that the humble Institution now commencing, may in coure of time (for all such establishments require many years to develope their advantages,) accumulate the means and materials of unfolding in some small degree these several languages, and the diversified character of the people who speak them; and it is intended in this Institution to unite the study of the languages and history of these countries, with those of China, in as far as may be practicable. But our settlement at Malacca, on what may perhaps, compared with several other of our Missions, be considered a large scale, was intended for China, and as a kind of substitute for a residence on the border of that country, which we would have preferred had it been attainable. Therefore, objects connected with China, will, in conformity with that idea, hold a chief place in the Seminary now proposed—not however to the exclusion of others. For though it assumes China as part of its name, rather than any more general denomination, yet that does not intimate that other objects do not come into the plan, but that they do not hold the chief place.

"However great the want of correct and full information in Europe, concerning the islands and countries around us may be, it is abundant, compared with the information of their inhabitants about the science and people of Europe. Beyond themselves—their trees—their paddy—their proes—& their own little concerns, the Islanders have absolutely nothing upon which to employ the mind—no materials for profitable thought. They have scarcely any literature or science of their own, nor have they received any from abroad, except that which has accompained the delusions of the false prophet. Is it any wonder then if the mind confined to itself—to its own evils, misfortunes, and wrongs,—degenerate, rust, acquire a malicious cast, and sink into stupidity?

The Chinese, indeed, are a more industrious, active, and civilized people; but even among them, the degree of general knowledge is scarcely greater than among the Malays, nor acuseful topics of thought more common. What would you think, Gentlemen, of a grave Chinese author, profoundly skilled in the literature of his own country, congratulating himself that he was not born in any of our barbarous countries of the West; "for then" says he, "I must have lived in a cave under ground—eaten the bark and roots of trees—worn leaves and long grass for my covering; and been really a beast, though in the shape of a man!" If it be so with the learned, what can the views of the illiterate be? Under such circumstances the mind contracts, and acquires a selfish turn—the sense of good and evil is greatly weakened—base and low indulgencer are had recourse to, in order to fill up the vacant hours—and the moral character exceedingly degenerates.

"To introduce the ample stores of knowledge, possessed by christian conutries among them, or to afford them the means of acquiring that knowledge themselves, must, considered barely in a philanthropic point of view, (not taking religion into the account,) be highly important. The first attempts to do so, will doubtless be very imperfect, and perhaps attended with but little success, but the attempt must be made in some age and by some nation—and I may ask—what age so proper as the present, in which every christian country is roused to literary, moral and religious activity, ? and what nations so fit as England and the Netherlands—so fit in proximity of situation, wealth, and talent?

"But the investigation of mere abstract questions, and the gratification of speculative curiosity, among the inferior objects of knowledge. In its application to commerce, to government, to the intercourse of nations, and to the practical purposes of life, we behold objects vastly more important; and yet its view rises infinitely higher than even to these. It points upward to Deity and forward to eternity. It is intended to conduct man to God—and to make him happy for ever. Most of those things about which our thoughts are now engrossed, our talents employed, our properly expended, and our time exhausted, are destined to perish.

MORTALIA FACTA PERIBUNT:

"The deeds of men will perish. We can look forward to a period when the most magnificent works of art, on which the skill and wealth of nations have been exhausted, shall be destroyed, and not a single vestige of human greatness, or human science left about them; and when the richest and most extensive collections of books, and curiosities, and apparatus, which literary, philosophical, and antiquarian industry has heaped together through a long succession of ages, shall be melted down in the flames of the dissolving Universe, and no longer distinguishable from the confused mass of its ashes!

"That knowledge, therefore, which terminates in objects merely material and temporary, however, useful in its place, is far from being adequate to render man a truly wise and happy being—which leads me to observe,

"THAT THE DIFFUSION OF CHRISTIANITY is the second and chief object of this Institution. Christianity is that divine science which teaches man how to be virtuous in this world, and happy after death. It opens to the view of his ever active soul, the prospect of a felicity which exceeds the comprehension of the most enlarged intellect—which will more than fill his most unbounded desires, and be commensurate with his existence. If then, it be important, to communicate common knowledge, the advantages of which are confined within the limits of a short and uncertain life, how much more so to diffuse divine knowledge, the benefits of which stretch forward in endless and increasing progression, through infinite ages beyond the grave!

(To be Continued.)

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* Marsden's Hastory of Sumatra; and Dr. Leyden's Dissertation on the Languages and Literature of the Indo Chinese Nations; and his COMPARATIVE VOCABULARY, are the only recent books, here known, which can be brought forward as possessing any claim to an exception. The Dissertation, with all its imperfections, deserves a high rank among those books which treat of Eastern Literature, and the Vocabulary is also a useful production. But the range of subject, assumed by the learned author, was, notwithstanding his uncommon mind and transcendant talents, by far too extensive to admit of his laying open all, or indeed any ONE of the languages of which he wrote. The Dr. himself must have been aware of this; and he very likely considered his writings in no other light than as affording a few materials for others to enlarge, and improve upon; and even thus viewed, with his illustrations and remarks, they are highly useful, and will confer lasting honor on the memory and acquirements of the author.

America.

Oppression under color of law——This is the worst of all oppressions, because it is beyond the reach of ordinary remedy, and we have an instance of it in the following article from the last National Intelligencer:

"*Abuse of law*—Mr. Joseph Kerr, of Chilicothe, Ohio, formerly a Senator in Congress, by misfortune reduced in his circumstances, and now in the prison of Chilicothe for debt, has published a statement, taken from the records of the court, of judgments, costs of suit, &c. in suits on eleven of his notes, each with two endorsers, amounting together to 16,702 dollars. By the process of suing all the parties, judgments are obtained to treble the amount of the notes of course, and the unfortunate debtor, if able to pay at all, and, if not, his securities are saddled with triple fees of cleerks, sheriffs, &c. In figures, the [illegible]dship of this practice, which it is believed, prevails throughoua the country, is glaring indeed.—Mr. Kerr thus states the matter:

The original debt only	16,702
Amount of judgments,	54,478
Attornies' fees,	275
Clerk's fees,	312 30
Sheriff's fees (not including costs of collection,)	88 74

REMARK.

This monstrous practice of lawyers of commencing half a dozen suits upon the same note at the same time, that is one against the maker, and one against each of the indorsers, for the purpose of increasing the fees at a most unreasonable rate, has been, very properly, provided against by a late statute of this state. But we see from the above, what opportunities the laws of the United States leave in the hands of their law officers to oppress and grind the people—We hope the editors of the government paper will think it their duty to bring the matter forward again and again until some redress is afforded. Mr. Kerr's is not the only case. If we are correctly informed, there is at this moment 20 or 30 suits carrying on by the district attorney against an individual in this city, in behalf of the United States, when a single suit would answer every valuable purpose just as well.——but in the letter case, the fees of the officer would not exceed some where about £300—whereas, in the former, the calculates upon receiving from the individnal upwards of *Ten Thousand*. Is it not high time such aets of oppression should be exposed in our public prints.

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